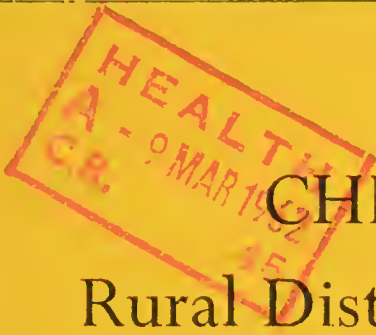


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CHEADLE
Rural District Council



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer
of Health



1960



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CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1960.

CONTENTS :

1. INTRODUCTION
2. GENERAL INFORMATION
3. SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA
4. HEALTH STATISTICS
5. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE
6. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.
7. FOOD AND NUTRITION.
8. WATER SUPPLIES
9. DISPOSAL OF WASTES
10. HOUSING
11. CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
12. SURVEYOR'S REPORT

To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In looking back on the happenings of 1960 I could find no dramatic news items either in the field of epidemic disease or in the field of new building and sanitary engineering.

It was to be regretted that the work of the Surveyor's department was hampered by the Surveyor's illness and by staff shortage.

During the year we were subject, in the catch phrase of the time, to "the winds of change." The Boundaries Commission was at work, and the suggestions for amalgamation of water undertakings and for delegation of health and welfare functions to District Councils remained very much in the air but no crisis arose.

The health of the community remained good, and in contrast to 1959, the general trend of the birth rate to rise, was continued.

In past reports I have to a varying extent looked back into the past and tried to look forward into the future. In the report for 1960 I have endeavoured to present the facts of the year's happenings in such a manner as to let my readers draw their own conclusions.

Again I would take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to members of the Council and to my colleagues for their help throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. TOMLIN,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The Council Offices,

Leek Road,

CHEADLE, Staffs.

Telephone—Cheadle 2157/8

Private Telephone—Leek 948

GENERAL INFORMATION

Chairman of the Rural District Council—Mr. F. G. Taylor

Vice-Chairman of the Rural District Council—Mr. F. R. Ford.

Clerk of the Council—Mr. H. W. Henson, Barrister at Law.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1960

Chairman : Mr. J. M. Berresford

Members—Mesdames H. M. Gardner, M. K. Harris, D. Horton, S. A. Ratcliffe, J. C. Slinn, Messrs. J. H. Aberley, W. A. Ashton, J. A. Berresford, J. M. Berresford, J. Brindley, T. P. Brindley, J. Byatt, R. L. Carr, P. Clowes, J. C. Cope, P. Cratchley, N. V. Critchlow (Resigned June 1960), J. W. Crossley, F. H. Dale, W. Fanthom, J. Finnikin, F. R. Ford, A. E. Foreman, J. R. Goodwin, S. E. Goodwin, N. Heathcote, W. H. Hewitt, J. Johnson, W. Jones, J. A. Keates, S. W. Lees, A. D. Maddicott, D. McWhirter, J. Moffatt, T. Mottram, P. O'Neil (Resigned March 1960), H. L. Podmore, J. Price, W. Shelley, J. Shirley, J. H. Simcock, A. Smith, D. G. Spooner, W. H. Swinson, F. G. Taylor, W. C. Washburn, R. White, F. Williams, T. H. Willis, S. Worsdale.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

E. H. TOMLIN, M.D.Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

R. COMLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector and Food Inspector.

D. N. DUNLOP, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector and Food Inspector.

P. J. MAYERS, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector and Food Inspector (Resigned 15.5.60)

R. C. DRAKE, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector and Food Inspector (Commenced 14.6.60)

K. M. HAWKINS, Clerk.

H. E. MOSLEY, Rodent Operative.

STAFF—ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

J. W. BURTON, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., Engineer and Surveyor
 A. GRANT, A.M.I.Mun.E., Deputy Engineer and Surveyor.
 H. POINTON, Architectural and Town Planning Assistant.
 H. F. PARRINGTON, A.I.M.S., Town Planning Assistant.
 G. D. BIRKS, Architectural Assistant.
 E. CHALLINOR, A.M.I.S.P., M.R.S.H., Engineering Assistant
 R. HENSHALL, H.N.C., Engineering Assistant.
 M. H. J. EVANS, H.N.C., Engineering Assistant
 G. GIBSON, Building Inspector
 T. M. WALLER, Junior Engineering Assistant (Resigned 14.8.60)
 D. CRITCHLOW, Junior Engineering Assistant (Resigned 10.4.60)
 R. L. DAVIES, Junior Engineering Assistant (Commenced 2.8.60)
 F. J. CARR, Junior Engineering Assistant (Commenced 26.9.60.)
 W. H. HOBSON, Clerk.
 J. W. SHAW, Clerk
 E. LOWELL, Clerk
 R. ROLLASON, Shorthand Typist
 M. REEVES, Shorthand Typist
 O. E. DAVIES Shorthand Typist (Resigned 28.5.60)
 M. U. VINCENT, Shorthand Typist (Commenced 24.10.60)

CIVIL DEFENCE

G. HETHERINGTON, Administrative Assistant.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	60,291
Registrar General's Estimate of Population	37,750
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	10,702
Rateable Value	£326,001 0 0
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,295 19 3.2

Population and Employment

The general prosperity of recent years continued throughout 1960 and there were no major employment problems.

Changes in local industry included the opening of the British Industrial Sand works near Oakmoor and the planning of expansion of the Earles Cement works at Waterhouses which had been in production for about five years. Both these industries are concerned with the quarrying and refinement or processing of local rock deposits. They offer some opportunities for employment, and may give a new lease of life to their villages but must be looked upon as marvels of modern engineering and automation rather than industries with a high employment potential.

During the year a deputation from the Council was met by the Board of Trade to consider the prospects of introducing new industries to the district, but met with little encouragement in view of the absence of high unemployment rates.

The present trend seems to be for industry to follow population rather than the other way about, and here it is noteworthy that 1960 saw a great increase in private speculative building estates in the west and south west of the Rural District with a growth of population mainly due to exodus from the Potteries. In time this population increase may be followed by industrial development but this does not necessarily mean urbanisation. From my limited personal knowledge I would say that the newcomers to the private housing estates include many people who are glad to take a part in local community activities.

Care of the Aged

My report for 1954 reviewed the facilities available for the welfare of old people but did little to discuss their housing needs. In 1960 the Council came to discussing the methods of providing economic, labour-saving, and safe homes for the elderly in the district of their choice. No over-all plan emerged to cover the varying desires and needs of the elderly, but as a first step the Council again approached the local Welfare Authority about the possibility of providing an Old Persons Home in Cheadle.

Again in 1960 we found no need to seek authority for the compulsory removal of old persons in need of care and attention but again we became aware of the fact that all too often a crisis must appear in the life of old people before their needs are brought to the notice of those in a position to help them. Such cases are usually those of rather difficult and unsociable persons who have always prided themselves on their independence of relatives and neighbours. I would take this opportunity of saying that I am always glad to

hear from members of the public of their knowledge of old people in trouble. I may not personally be in a position to offer help to these old people, and indeed they may not be prepared to accept help, but I do know which branch of our "Welfare State" might be of service to them.

Garage Accommodation.

With the increase of importance of the privately owned motor car in our lives the Council again did something to help the car-owners by building garages at Cresswell and Cheadle. The public should not however look on garage provision as a Council responsibility as the Council has only power to build garages for its own Council House tenants.

Swimming Baths.

In my report for 1958 I applauded the activities of the Cheadle Swimming Baths supporters Committee in their efforts to raise money to provide swimming baths in Cheadle and the fact that the Cheadle Council was prepared to hear the proposals of the Swimming Baths Supporters Committee.

I would now report that after numerous meetings the Cheadle Council in October 1960 resolved, by a small majority, that it could not "as a Council support the construction of swimming baths in Cheadle."

This decision was, I think, swayed by doubts as to the financial demands of the project.

The Swimming Baths Supporters Committee is continuing its money raising efforts and I would again applaud its activities.

Civil Defence.

In October the Council sponsored my attendance at the Civil Defence Staff College to take part in a week's course on Civil Defence for Medical Officers of Health.

This course was extremely well presented, and was aimed at provoking thought, rather than giving a detail of procedures.

At its conclusion I was left with the belief that an atomic war would have some survivors. These survivors would find themselves living under conditions such as might have been met two hundred years ago without the benefits of science and industrialisation. They would be facing only those difficulties and situations which our forefathers faced and overcame. The effects of atomic disaster would, to the individual, be no worse than the effects of war, famine, flood and pestilence which we have met in the past and overcome.

With knowledge and organisation we could minimise these effects to an appreciable extent. The alternative would be a period of anarchy in the world's history.

Civil Defence was not concerned with winning a war, but with survival after a disaster.

I felt that having attended this course I could personally face up to the aftermath of atomic disaster and, I hope, be of help to the community very much better than if the disaster had come upon me unawares.

Although this course gave me the impression that there was much more to this question of survival than the organisation of a Civil Defence Corps it did also show that in atomic warfare, as well as in peacetime disasters such as floods and train crashes, a Civil Defence Corps could be a most useful body.

4. HEALTH STATISTICS

The form in which these statistics are set out is that called for by Ministry of Health Circulars 22/58 and 1/61.

Table I comprises statistics supplied by the Registrar General and rates based thereon.

Table II lists deaths from certain specific causes.

Table III shown later in the report lists the numbers, sex, and age incidence of cases of notifiable disease.

TABLE I

Population of Rural District (Mid Year estimate)...	37,730
Live Births	
Number—322 males, 319 females....	641
Rate per 1,000 population	17.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.1
Stillbirths	
Number	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.9
Total Live and Stillbirths	658
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	13
Infant Mortality Rates.	
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	20.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births....	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	15.7
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	12.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	39.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil
Deaths at all ages. 219 males. 242 females	461
*Death rate per 1,000 of population	10.9

*Registrar General's Comparability Factor used in estimation of this rate— Births 1.03. Deaths 0.90

TABLE II

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC DISEASES	Male	Female
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	0
Cancer of Stomach	7	7
Cancer of Lung	14	0
Cancer of Breast	0	7
Cancer of Uterus	0	2
Cancer of other sites	21	22
Leukaemia	1	0
Diabetes	2	1
Strokes, etc.	21	35
Coronary heart disease and angina....	33	29
Other heart diseases....	27	44
Influenza....	2	1
Pneumonia	12	9
Bronchitis	13	0
Other respiratory diseases	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach etc.	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
Nephritis	1	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis....	1	0
Disease of Prostate	1	0
Pregnancy, abortion and childbirth	0	0
Congenital malformations	3	1
Motor accidents....	4	1
All other accidents	6	5
Suicide	3	4

Comment on the 1960 statistics

The increase of live and still births from 545 in 1959 to 658 in 1960 shows that the trend of rise started in 1953 is continuing. Our live birth rate of 17.0 is close to the national rate of 17.1 and our still birth rate of 24.9 is slightly above the national figure of 19.7.

An illegitimacy rate of 3.1 per cent. is perhaps satisfactory when compared with the national rate of 5.1 per cent.

The death rate of 10.9 per 1,000 of the population is slightly below the national rate of 11.5 per 1,000, and our infant mortality rate of 20.6 deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 associated live births is on a par with the national figure of 21.7.

TABLE

		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified		11	9	105	100
(all ages)					
Final numbers after correction					
Under					
1 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	8	9
2 .. .. .	.. .. .	1	..	8	5
3 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	9	6
4 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	12	12
5—9 .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	10	12
10—14 .. .. .	.. .. .	4	7	48	50
15—24 .. .. .	.. .. .	5	1	9	6
25 and over .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	1	..
Age unknown .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total (all ages)		11	9	105	100

		Ac. Pneumonia		Erysipelas	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified		6	1	0	2
Final numbers after correction					
Ages—					
Under 5					
5—14 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
15—44 .. .. .	.. .. .	1	..	..	..
45—64 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
65 and over .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	0	2
Age unknown .. .. .	.. .. .	5	1	..	..
Total (all ages) .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
		6	1	0	2

TUBERCULOSIS		Respiratory		Meninges C.N.S.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified					
Total (all ages) ..		7	4	..	..
Final numbers after correction					
Under 5 .. .. .		..	..	..	..
5-14 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
15-24 .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	..	..
25-44 .. .. .	.. .. .	..	1	..	..
45-64 .. .. .	.. .. .	4	2	..	..
65 and over .. .. .	.. .. .	2	..	..	..
Age unknown .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total (all ages) .. .. .	.. .. .	7	4	..	..

Polio-myelitis Paralytic		Polio-myelitis Non-paralytic		Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	66	74	7	3
..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	8	1	..
..	..	..	..	7	13	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	27	26	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..
..	..	..	..	66	74	7	3
Food Poisoning		Paratyphoid		Puerperal Pyrexia			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
4	8	..	1	..	1		
..	..	..	1	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
3	5	..	1	..	1		
Others							
M.	F.						
1	2						
..	..						
..	1						
1	1						
..	..						
..	..						
..	..						
1	2						

5. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASE

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

As can be seen from Statistical Table III nothing occurred to disturb our opinion that the infectious diseases which were our major problems until twenty years ago in this country, and which indeed had been the reason for the foundation of our whole public health service, had been conquered.

Nowadays we feel this battle has been won by a combination of sanitation and preventive inoculation. The absence of typhoid we are inclined to attribute to the effectiveness of our sanitation. The absence of diphtheria we are inclined to attribute to immunisation.

Nevertheless it would be a mistake to be too complacent. The history of the past five hundred years has shown that even before the advent of preventive measures there have been cycles of virulence in infectious diseases. In the case of small-pox and influenza there have been periods of many years of freedom from these diseases which were followed by outbreaks of absolute pestilence with appalling deathrolls.

In 1953 the Staffordshire County Council gave its approval to a policy of vaccination against whooping cough. In 1957 I pointed out that immunisation, increasing every year, had not yet had any appreciable effect on whooping cough which averaged 90 notified cases a year. In 1958 we had no whooping cough at all and I expressed the guarded opinion that immunisation might have changed whooping cough to a disease which could not be recognised and notified. In 1959 we had only six cases. But in 1960 we had 205 cases—a blow to complacency and a suggestion that we cannot yet dismiss the possibility that the notifiable infectious diseases might again become a menace and a scourge.

Epidemic outbreaks.

The only outbreaks in 1960 were minor outbreaks of epidemic vomiting in the village of Ipstones, streptococcal infection at a small school at Checkley and a period of alarm in July when 9 cases of suspected food poisoning were notified. On investigation this last proved to be a false alarm, as the cases were unconnected and diverse clinically and bacteriologically.

Preventive Inoculations.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Diphtheria primary inoculation	473	396	349	340	433
Diphtheria reinforcing inoculation	862	619	95	107	484
Whooping cough, primary inoculation	309	325	359	307	242
Small pox—Infant vaccination	155	141	80	157	
-Other Primary vaccinations	44	52	104	54	182

Polio-myelitis inoculations have I believe again been at least up to the national level, but no firm figures are available for the Rural District alone.

Mass Radiography.

The Stoke-on-Trent M.M.R. Unit of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board again visited the Rural District, undertaking surveys at Messrs. Thomas Bolton's works at Froghall and Oakamoor and at the near-by villages of Kingsley and Oakamoor where public Surveys were undertaken. The number of persons examined was 1,316 and 18 persons showed abnormalities of whom about a third showed unsuspected abnormalities which might benefit from treatment.

The operational activities of this Unit are not governed by local government boundaries, so it is difficult to assess its value to the Rural District.

In my opinion its main value lies in the facilities it offers for quick and easy X-rays to cases referred to its static headquarters in Stoke-on-Trent. Its secondary value lies in its "Industrial Surveys." The "Public Surveys" are of least value, as it seems the public have not yet accepted that they should look on "Public Surveys" as an opportunity for the routine check which is desirable and not to be feared.

6. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE.

Services available. These remained as set out in detail in my report for 1956.

Chiropody. During the year the County Council introduced a scheme which made chiropody services available to aged and handicapped persons on the recommendation of a medical practitioner. A qualified chiropodist employed full-time by the County Council held sessions in Welfare Clinic premises. Where persons were unable through illness to attend at the clinic they were visited in their homes. **Maternity services.** A deputation from the Council met the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board to consider our needs. I regret it transpired that we would still have to travel some distance for maternity hospital accommodation.

Mental Health.

The year 1960 saw the introduction of the new procedures in hospital admissions introduced by the 1958 Mental Health Act which were to remove the formalities of "certification" with its attendant stigma.

This Act aims at encouraging treatment of the mentally ill in their homes, and among the community, rather than in hospital wherever possible.

The local health authority has prepared a scheme for extending its mental health services in order to give added support to the patient and take some of the burden from relatives but it is still in the process of development.

7. FOOD AND NUTRITION.

Nutrition—or rather malnutrition—is no longer a problem and is unlikely to become one so long as the general level of prosperity remains as it is. Except in the case of the elderly it is some years since I saw a case of malnutrition which could be ascribed to bad or inadequate diet.

Food inspection and food premises. Details of the work done are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report. To ensure clean food we need two things—hygienic premises and hygienic practices. So far as premises are concerned we may be up to the standards of this country, but would fail when judged by the higher standards of America. So far as practices are concerned we have a long way to go.

In the summary of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors you will see that 172 inspections were made of food premises and faults found resulted in the serving of 55 notices—a third were unsatisfactory.

With our present staff we cannot hope to pay more than one visit a year to each of the food premises in our district and such limited supervision is not likely to effect much change in the practice of food handlers.

It is of course debatable as to whether the saving by prevention of disease would warrant the cost of additional staff.

Safety and cleanliness of milk.

Details of tests this year are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report. We had no instance of tuberculosis infection of milk and only 3 per cent. of samples failed to show a satisfactory degree of cleanliness.

This really is an achievement when we look back ten years and see that in 1950 we had ten cases of tuberculous infection of milk and as many as 45 per cent of samples failed to show satisfactory cleanliness.

Meat Inspection and Slaughterhouses.

Details are given in the Public Health Inspector's Report. In the matter of meat inspections the Council's responsibilities are being most fully discharged.

8. WATER SUPPLIES.

Purity of public supplies.

Chemical and bacteriological testing of our public water supplies showed these to be satisfactory. A table giving details is shown below.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

	Alton	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ipstones Foxt	Kingsley	Tean	Werrington	Staffs Potteries Water Bd.
p.H. Value	6.2	6.0	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.1	6.1	7.2
Total solids dried at 212°F	12.0	11.0	36.0	20.0	24.0	30.0	20.0	30.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.05	Nil	1.11	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.25
Chlorine	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.6
Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs at 80° F.								
Appearance... ..								
	Nil	Nil	0.0041	0.004	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Iron-0.01	Nil	Nil

15 Injurious Metallic contamination

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION — WATER SAMPLES, 1960.

	Alton	Cauldon	Cheadle	Ipstones Foxt	Kingsley	Tean	Werrington	Staffs Potteries Water Bd.
Probable number coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probable number of faecal coli.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No details have previously been included in this report as to frequency of sampling. As in the case of inspection of food premises the thoroughness of this work which is carried out by the Public Health Inspector's Department depends on time available which in turn depends on man-power and finance.

Our aim is that a chemical examination of water from each of our eight main sources of supply should be made annually, and bacteriological examinations should be made quarterly.

It cannot be denied that many authorities, and especially ones with fewer sources of supply, aim at more frequent testing. We have the disadvantages that we have a multiple source of supplies, and that to take our samples to the laboratory at Stafford involves much in the way of travelling time to our Inspectors.

Besides the bacteriological and chemical examinations undertaken on our behalf by the Public Health Laboratory and the County Analytical Laboratory more frequent checks of the efficiency of chlorination are made by the Surveyor's staff and I have not felt it necessary to advise the Council that more frequent testing is essential for our safety or that monies expended in more frequent testing would offer a return in prevention of ill health or disease.

Adequacy of water supplies.

I regret having to report that during the year inadequacy of supply to properties on the top level at Hollington was reported owing to an excessive draw-off from the supply offered to the Uttoxeter R.D. around Leigh.

At the time of writing I believe this has been remedied so far as Hollington is concerned.

During the year the Surveyor reported on the inadequacy of the Cauldon Low supply to meet future demands. Application to the Ministry was made for permission to sink a bore-hole at Ramsor to supplement this supply.

New works.

The scheme for supplying piped water to the Bottomhouses area, outlined in the Surveyor's Report for 1957, was completed and the enlargement of the rising main from Wallmyres referred to in 1959 was almost completed.

Smaller extensions approved by the Council and initiated are detailed in the Surveyor's Report.

9. DISPOSAL OF WASTES.

New sewerage works

Progress on the sewerage projects for Cheadle, Tean and Checkley are outlined in the Surveyor's Report.

New problems

The Council approved suitable steps to deal with sludge disposal at the Ash Bank Disposal works and storm over-flow of sewers at Cheadle and Blythe Bridge.

Un-sewered properties.

According to the Rate Books we have 10,702 inhabited houses. According to a Survey made during the year we had 2,187 properties which were not connected to the sewers.. Simple arithmetic suggests we had 8,515 properties which were connected.

Of the 2,187 properties the Surveyor estimated that 330 could be connected to existing sewers and 381 to proposed sewers.

The number which had no prospect of connection to a foul water sewer was 1,476.

We still have 193 earth closets. We have 177 properties with water borne sanitation dealt with by private septic tank or cess-pit.

We have 1,817 scattered properties served by pail closets with removal by the Council.

The Council approved a policy whereby the Public Health Department could assist the private house-holders by suggesting grouped schemes which would lessen the house-holders expense in making connections to public sewers where these were available.

But if maximum practicable water-borne sanitation is to be aimed at we have still a lot of work to do and expense to be met in the furtherance of village sewage disposal schemes, and the Council has a list of priorities here. The rate of progress is of course limited by both finance and availability of engineering man power for planning and execution.

Refuse disposal

The Council acquired a new tip site at Callow Hill, Dilhorne.

Waste paper nuisance.

Again the Council provided a number of litter baskets on the public streets.

In one case the Council successfully undertook a prosecution for deposition of litter.

My personal opinion is that the provision of litter baskets is a waste of public money, as people should be able to carry their litter back to their homes. Perhaps I am blessed with copious pockets and a readily available car to take my litter.

But from the health point of view litter on the public streets is as dangerous in baskets as in the gutter, and our existing litter baskets are often filled to overflowing.

A possible exception to the concept that the public can and should deal with their own litter lies in the circumstances of the long distance motorists and lorry drivers. Waste bins at motor lay-bys might be desirable. Litter baskets I feel encourage one to be untidy in a modified way.

New Building

Each year the numbers of new houses built by the Council and by Private Enterprise have been set out in the Surveyor's Report.

It might be useful to summarise these—

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Dwellings built by Council	18	2	4	27	47	94	149	150
Dwellings built by Private Enterprise	....	417	274	194	163	157	153	519*
Total dwellings built	....	435	276	198	190	204	247	668
(*Includes 404 built by Coal Industry Housing Association).								

On the whole 1960 was a good year for the Rural District.

Improvement Grants.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Discretionary grants approved	53	38
Standard grants approved	24	4

Again it would seem 1960 was a good year for this scheme for raising the standards of our existing housing.

Unfit properties.

During the year properties represented as possibly unfit were visited by a Sub-Committee in Cheadle and Froghall. As a result the Council now has an exact knowledge of those properties which will or will not be dealt with in slum clearance during the next five years. A slum clearance programme for Cheadle has been determined as far as possible, and other villages are to be dealt with in rotation.

Clearance Area

A clearance area in Ashbourne Road was dealt with.

Draft Town and Village Plans

The Council considered and approved or suggested amendments to the County Council's planning proposals for Cheadle, Forsbrook and Blythe Bridge.

Housing for the Aged

The Council considered the problem of special housing for Old People and recommended the County Council should provide an Old Persons Home in Cheadle.

Caravans

The Council proposed improvements at its Woodhead site. It also introduced a plan whereby applications for Caravan sites should be considered by the House Letting Committee.

Further details on housing

These are to be found in the reports of the Surveyor and of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

11. REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936.

Repair of Houses.

203 houses have been repaired, 129 as a result of informal action and 74 as a result of formal action.

It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings in Court in any instance.

RENT ACT, 1957

The number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair was only 4 during the year, 3 undertakings from landlords were accepted. 8 applications were received from landlords for cancellation of Certificates issued and 4 objections to cancellation were received and upheld, but all 8 were finally cancelled after completion of work.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

Discretionary Improvement Grants.

64 applications for Discretionary Grant were received and 53 of these approved. Of the 11 remaining, 6 were refused and 5 deferred for additional information to be submitted.

The amount of grant promised in respect of the 53 approved amounted to £10,987, an average of £207 grant for each property.

Standard Grants.

We have now had a complete year in which Standard Grants have been available and 27 applications have been received, 24 granted, one deferred and two refused. This type of grant is advantageous to applicants intending to carry out the provision of the five standard amenities but for the more ambitious improvement scheme the discretionary grant is essential.

One anomaly in the administration of the two schemes has become apparent, in that payment of Standard Grant is on the expenditure actually incurred. This means that there is no restriction on the type of sanitary appliance provided and it is possible to have fitted quite expensive sanitary ware and still come within the expenditure limits. Applicants for Discretionary Grants are not given grant on expensive fittings but are assessed on the normal standard of fitting provided in the Council's own housing schemes.

Last year approval was given to 36 grants, this year the total is 77. My department deals with grant application from commencement to completion. Almost always a visit is made to the premises before formal application is received and advice is given on the proposed work and subsequent to the visit additional work is often included in the formal application. On receipt of the application, plans are checked requiring a further visit to the premises. Estimates are made by the department in detail. As work proceeds visits are made to the premises until final completion. There is no doubt that this work is very time consuming but it is one of the most rewarding carried out by my department.

In the main the work of a Health Department goes unrecognised until something goes wrong, here at least is one job where we can see the results of our work. I would draw attention, however, to the fact that to double improvements in one year means that other work has (of necessity) been neglected.

Since 1949, grants have been approved for 275 houses, this means that one quarter of these has been approved in 1960.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

A compulsory Purchase Order was made on the 18th December, 1959, in respect of 10 houses in Ashbourne Road, Cheadle. This Order was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 23rd September, 1960, with a minor amendment after a Public Enquiry held at the Council Offices, Cheadle, on 6th July, 1960.

In addition to this area, individual action has been taken in respect of 34 houses—28 Demolition Orders and 6 Closing Orders have been made.

In addition to these, 5 dwellings situated at the Woodhead Camp, Cheadle have been represented as unfit, the dwellings are to be demolished and the tenants re-housed. This decision of the Council has finally cleared this site which was originally a R.A.F. hutted camp adapted as dwellings by the Council.

18 families from these unfit houses have been re-housed.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 47.

Grants towards the cost of replacing privies by water closets have been made in respect of 37 dwellings and a further 8 have been carried out by the Council. In addition small lengths of sewer have been laid at Ipstones and Consall.

Number of conversions carried out by owners	37
Amount of grants made	£733 7 0
Average cost per conversion	£39 12 9
Number of conversions carried out by Local Authority	8
Cost of conversions	£257 14 11
Average cost per conversion	£32 4 4

REHOUSING

During the year 68 houses were let, of these 18 were new houses, 50 were "re-lets."

My department prepared a comprehensive report on all applicants for Council houses and each member of the Council was supplied with the report in book form. A total of 368 applicants were included in the report.

My department has, in addition to the work associated with house letting, the responsibility of dealing with applications from Council tenants for authority to take lodgers. I was given authority to deal with lodger applications without waiting for Meetings of the Committee provided that all decisions were reported to the Committee at the first opportunity. By the same resolution I can now agree transfers of tenancies to a widow on the death of the tenant. This decision has tidied up administration, as in the past, up to 6 weeks delay has been experienced before permission as outlined above could be obtained from Committee.

Number of houses occupied during the year	18
Number of persons rehoused	87
Number of persons housed per dwelling	4.83
Number of lodger applications reported on	55
Number of house exchange applications	13
Number of houses re-let during the year	50
Number of lock-up garages	18
Number of garages re-let	9
Number of tenancy transfers	7

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are 19 Slaughterhouses licensed within the District, the majority serving only the needs of the one shop or market stall. Most of the slaughterhouses through our efforts in the past have attained a reasonable standard but with the introduction of the Slaughterhouses Hygiene Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958, all will require improvement.

A meeting of all occupiers or owners of slaughterhouses in the District was held at the Council Offices in April, 1960. I explained the provisions of the Regulations and I am sure that the butchers attending appreciated the fact that by such a meeting their views were considered and with their agreement it was decided to recommend the 1st August, 1961, as the day when all the Regulations should apply in the District.

The Slaughterhouse Report was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in October 1960 and contained 50 foolscap pages.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The department continued to maintain 100 per cent inspection of all animals killed at the 19 slaughterhouses in the District.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1454	962	1616	10830	2460
Number Inspected	1454	962	1616	10830	2460

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS.

Whole Carcases condemned	....	....	9	7	....
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	254	424	1	870	180
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis or Cystercercosis.	17.5	44.1	1	8.0	7.3

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole Carcases condemned	....	....	....	....	....
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	25	78	....	....	89
Percentage infected with Tuberculosis	1.7	8.1	....	....	3.6

CYSTICERCOSIS

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemn- ed.	13	11	....	....	....
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	6	1	....	....	....
Generalised Cysticercosis and Carcases totally con- demned. ....	....	....	....	....	....

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

It was necessary to institute proceedings against the occupier of a cafe in the district for offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations. A fine of £50 was imposed together with special costs of 5 guineas.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

50 Slaughterman's Licences have been issued during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949—1959.

The following table indicates the number and type of licences issued to milk retailers within the District.

Special Designation.	No. of Dealers' Licences	Number of Supplementary Licences
Tuberculin Tested	15	7
Pasteurised	15	7
Sterilised	48	7

Safety and Cleanliness of Milk.

The number of samples of milk taken within the Rural District by the County Council are as follows—

Samples tested for Tuberculosis	80
Samples proved to be infected	0
Samples tested for general cleanliness	412
Samples found to be not satisfactory....	13

PETROLEUM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1958

My department is responsible for inspection and approval of Petroleum Storage installations. I am far from satisfied with the administration of this Act but can only say that with present staff and the amount of work my department is carrying at present it is impossible to give more time to this work.

Number of petrol licences issued	85
Number of Carbide licences issued	0
Number of inspections	30

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Apart from the brick manufacturing works situated at Kingsley I have received no complaints concerning any works in the District.

The process at Kingsley is subject to control under the Alkali etc. Work Regulations Act 1906 as extended by Section 17 of the Clean Air Act 1956.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following Table shows the number of inspections carried out to the various types of properties within the District.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural
No. of Properties in Local Authority's District.	24	9974	607	909
No. of properties inspected as a result of—				
a) Notification ... ..	....	63	2	8
b) Surveyed under the Act.	24	396	40	19
c) Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total Inspections carried out including re-inspect- ions.	77	578	122	418
No. of properties inspect- ed which were found to be infested.				
(a) Rats Major	....	....	....	....
Minor	23	70	26	27
(b) Mice Major	...	...	...	...
Minor	1	133	16	....
Number of infested prop- erties treated by Local Authority.	24	203	42	27
Number of Block Control Schemes carried out	29 (in respect of 256 properties)			
Number of Contracts	33			
Amount of Contracts	£178 5s. 0d.			
Number of Properties treated (chargeable)	50			
Amount of Charge	£62 10s. 0d.			

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Number on Register	128
Number using Mechanical Power	74
Number of inspections	10

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1.—Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	54	5	..	..
2 Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	5	..	..
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) .. . . .	..	..	..	..
— TOTAL	128	10	..	..

2. Cases in which defects were found to exist.

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	cases in which prosecutions. were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S1)
Overcrowding (S2)
Unreasonable Temperature — (S3)
Inadequate ventilation (S4)..
Sanitary Conveniences (S7).
(a) insufficient
(b) unsuitable or defective
(c) not separate for sexes..
Ineffective drainage of floors
Other offences against the Act (not including off- ences relating to out- work)
TOTAL

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Description of Visits	Inspections and Observations made	Notices served		Notices Complied with
		Informal	Formal	
Complaints and Nuisances	258	34	10	20
Food Premises	172	54	1	17
Food Inspection	2,168	....	....	....
Ice Cream Premises	14	....	....	....
Farms and Dairies	38	....	....	....
Housing Act 1957	260	....	37	....
House Purchase and Housing Act	293	....	....	....
Housing Applications	287	....	....	....
Rent Act 1957	37	....	4	....
Slaughterhouses	82	....	19	....
Public Health Act 1936. Sec. 47	377	88	37	65
Drainage	737	20	24	19
Shops Act	84	....	1	....
Factories and Workshops	10	....	....	....
Water Supplies	42	....	....	....
Water Samples	58	....	....	....
Water Connections	8	5	3	2
Petroleum Regulations	30	....	....	....
Clean Air Act	34	....	....	....
Offensive Trades	12	....	....	....
Infectious Diseases	5	....	....	....
Disinfections	1	....	....	....
Bakehouses	3	....	....	....
Re-visits of Complaints	186	....	....	....
Interviews and other visits	709	....	....	....
Cinematograph Acts	12	8	....	....
Rodent Control	1	....	....	....
TOTAL	5,918	209	136	123

SHOPS ACT, 1950

In general the closing provisions of the Act have been complied with by the shopkeepers in the District.

Complaints were received that a garage was remaining open on Sunday for the purpose of sale of motor cars. It was thought proper that proceedings be instituted in the Magistrates Court under Section 47.

The Garage concerned is one incorporating a large sale-room, repair section, accessory section and a small snack-bar. The Council held that members of the garage staff were present on Sunday and the staff conversed with the public and assisted in the examination of cars. The case was dismissed.

THEATRES ACT, 1843.

Cinematograph Acts, 1909—1952

I am the officer appointed by the Council to inspect and report upon the theatres and cinemas in the District. Responsibility for licensing of the theatres and cinemas has been delegated by the County Council from the Justices of the Petty Sessional Divisions to the District Council.

The condition of delegation requires that notice be given to the Chief Fire Officer of every inspection prior to the grant of the licence. I should like to say how readily the Chief Fire Officer and members of his staff have assisted me in this new duty.

Number of licences issued—

Theatre Act 8

Cinematograph Act 2

Conclusion.

When I review the work of my department each year I am always made very aware of the many duties we perform. This year the Council lost the services of Mr. P. Mayers, who moved to that wonderland Bermuda. Fortunately the Council were able to replace Mr. Mayers fairly quickly by Mr. R. C. Drake, the only applicant for the advertised position. Whenever there is a change of staff in a small department there cannot help but be an upset of the smooth running of the department and when it is pointed out that one member of the staff is always employed full time on meat inspection the work done by my department is indeed a fair achievement. The increasing sewerage of the District is bringing with it a greatly increasing amount of work to the department, every property requires connecting to the sewer, privies are replaced by water closets, the possibility of improving the properties is increased, all this adding to the department's already full programme.

May I express my appreciation of the help given to me by all members of the staff.

R. C. COMLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector.

12. **ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S CONTRIBUTION FOR
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH—1960**

CHEDDLETON WATER SUPPLY—(Wallmyers and Sheepwash Pumping Stations.)

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960 was 162,456,000 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 445,085 gallons.

TEAN WATER SUPPLY—(Teanford Pumping Station)

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960 was 31,831,000 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 87,208 gallons.

HOLLINGTON WATER—(Hollington Supply) (Teanford Pumping Station.)

The amount of water supplied to the general public from this supply from 1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960, was 60,648,000 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 166,159.

CAULDON LOWE SUPPLY—(Cauldon Lowe Pumping Station, Cotton).

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960 was 30,459,000 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 83,449 gallons.

FOXT AND IPSTONES SUPPLY—(Black Bank Pumping Station)

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960 was 13,958,000 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 38,241 gallons.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

Tean and Checkley Sewerage Scheme.

A scheme to connect the drainage of properties in the villages of Checkley, Lower Tean, Upper Tean and Teanford to the Blythe Valley Sewer is under construction and approximately 80 per cent. of the scheme has been completed.

When completed the sewers will serve 433 properties and the total length of pipes required will be 5,850 lineal yards varying from 6-ins. to 9-ins. diameter.

Cheadle to Tean Sewerage Scheme.

A scheme to connect the existing sewage disposal works at Cheadle and Brookhouses has been commenced and approximately 75 per cent. of the scheme has been completed. A new 15-in. sewer will take the Cheadle sewage and a new 9-in sewer will take the Brookhouse drainage, both of these discharging into a 21-in. sewer at Mobberley and then into the Blythe Valley Trunk Sewer at Upper Tean.

WATER SCHEMES

Bottomhouses Water Scheme.

Work was completed on the laying of water mains, 100,000 gallons Swineholes Wood Service Reservoir and the installation of an additional booster pump at Black Bank Pumping Station. This water scheme is now in operation and a large number of properties are now connected and being supplied with mains water.

Cheddleton Water Scheme.

The remaining section of the 10" rising main from Wallmyres to Rangemoor Reservoir is nearing completion and it is anticipated that this will be completed early 1961. When finished, the 10" rising main will connect Sheepwash borehole to Rangemoor Reservoir. The Sheepwash Pumping Station is now built and submersible and booster pumps have been installed together with the necessary chlorination equipment.

This additional supply from Sheepwash Borehole will supplement the present supply from the Wallmyres Pumping Station.

Hazles Cross 3" Water Main.

A length of 3" cast iron water main has been laid connecting the existing mains at Hazles Cross and Hollins and serves seven properties.

Forsbrook 3" Water Main

A scheme was prepared and approval received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for a new water main from the existing main at the Boundary to Mount Pleasant Farm, Forsbrook. This new 3" water main has now been completed and will supply three farms and five private dwellings.

Winterfield Lane 4" Water Main

A scheme to supplement the supply and pressure at Hulme has been approved by the Ministry and work is now nearing completion. This new 4" water main connects the existing 4" water main at Bolton-gate to the existing 3" main at Hulme and serves one farm and three private dwellings.

Rownall Road 3" Water Main

A length of new water main is now being laid to serve properties at Rownall. This extension connects to the existing main at Withystakes and will supply mains water to four farms and seven private dwellings. It is anticipated that this water main will be put into operation early 1961.

Consall 3" Water Main

An extension of the existing water main in Consall Village is now in progress. This new main will be laid to the entrance of Consall Hall and will serve three farms and six private dwellings.

Longditch 3" Water Main

A length of 3" cast iron water main has been laid in Pethills Lane to the boundary of the Rural District. This extension supplies two farms.

Winnothdale 3" Water Main

Approval has been received from the Ministry for this extension and the contract has gone out to tender. It is anticipated that this water main will be laid in early 1961.

Moss Lane 3" Water Main

This extension has been approved and work will commence early 1961.

Water Main Extensions — Housing Sites

Small water main extensions have been provided in various parts of the district to serve the estates being developed by private enterprise. These are as follows—

Washerwall Lane, Werrington.
Haynor Grove, Weston Coyney.
Valley Road, Weston Coyney.
Werrington Park Estate, Werrington
Southlowe Estate, Cellarhead
Walton Avenue, Weston Coyney
Oswald Avenue, Weston Coyney

Household Refuse Collection

This collection is carried out fully by direct labour throughout the district and the refuse is removed by controlled tipping in various parts of the district. A weekly collection of household refuse is in operation, but in the outlying parishes where properties are scattered and access difficult, a fortnightly collection is carried out.

During this year two new refuse vehicles have been purchased, bringing the total to ten covered refuse vehicles and three night soil tank vehicles. One small Bedford van has been purchased, this replacing an old vehicle. The five vans are used by the foremen in charge of the various departments, two waterworks, housing, refuse collection and a general van. In addition, the Council also operate two open lorries and all the above vehicles are maintained by the Council's fitters.

Bus Shelters

During this year six bus shelters have been erected and these have been sited as follows—

- 1....Ash Hall, Werrington (Timber)
- 1....Cauldon (Stone)
- 1....Froghall (Concrete)
- 1....Kingsley (Concrete)
- 1....Threapwood (Timber)
- 1....Foxt (Stone)

The total number of bus shelters erected throughout the Rural District is 62 and, in accordance with the Council's programme, further shelters are to be erected next year.

Provision of Litter Baskets

Nine additional litter baskets have been provided during the year and at the end of the year a total of 124 baskets have been provided in the district at a total cost of £411.

The baskets have been installed at various locations in the district with the co-operation of the Parish Councils, who have suggested these sites as being suitable for that purpose. The baskets are emptied by the refuse collectors at the same time as the normal refuse is collected.

Housing

The number of houses completed during the year was—

by Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	18
by Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	....	417
Total	....	....	....	....	....	435

Teau Road Housing Site, Cheadle.

Building work on this site began in 1959. Two contracts are under construction involving 64 dwellings. Of these 14 dwellings have been completed and 50 are still under construction. These dwellings form part of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme.

Well Street, Cheadle

Two pairs of houses have been completed in Robina Drive, filling in two plots which were vacant due to a high voltage electric cable running over the plots. This cable has now been laid underground.

A range of 12 lock-up garages have been erected off Keeling Road and in addition a large area of hardstanding completed. The site would accomodate a further 15 garages at some future date.

Weston Coyney Housing Site

Kingsway: The Council have accepted tenders for the erection of two more shops, with flats over, to be erected opposite the existing shops in Kingsway. Building work has commenced.

The Moat: A contract for six bungalows for aged persons has been entered into and work has commenced on the erection of the bungalows.

Blythe Bridge Housing Site

The Council have acquired approximately 4.1 acres of land adjoining their existing housing site at Blythe Mount and planning permission has been granted for approximately 36 dwellings to be erected thereon.

Tenders have been approved and work completed for the preliminary formation of the street works, together with laying of foul and surface water sewers.

Blythe Mount

On the existing site a further range of four garages have been erected off Bridgewood Road, bringing the total to 19 garages with adequate hardstanding.

Private Enterprise

The number of houses and bungalows being constructed by private enterprise and now under construction with the Rural District is 218.

